

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

Since the Legislature was last in session, it has pleased almighty God to bless me with a son. The birth of an heir to the Throne is an event which you, now congregated to pass measures, not for the temporary only, but for the permanent prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, under a Constitutional Monarchy, cannot but regard with solemn interest. Not only the continuance of his life, but the characteristics which the Prince may develop as he grows to manhood, and the education to be imparted to him, are matters in no small degree inseparable from the future of our country's history—from that distant part of it in which I, and many, if not all of you, will take no share. Gentlemen, the child is your's as well as mine; the circumstances that attend his birth deprive me of an undivided interest in him, for if such be the will of Divine Providence, he will one day be to your Sons what I am to their Fathers. Destined as he is to exercise a paramount influence in years to come, I consecrate him to my people, and with God's help, I will leave unused no faculty with which I am induced to make him worthy of your love and loyalty, and an ornament to the Throne of his great Predecessor who only did battle to establish peace and lay the foundations of order.

I have called you together according to the requirements of the Constitution. Having thus fulfilled the duty imposed upon me, I would suggest to you, Nobles and Representatives, the propriety, under existing circumstances, of confining the business of the present session to providing, by a Joint Resolution, or otherwise, for the financial necessities of the Government, and appointing a Joint Committee to report after an adjournment and as soon as practicable, to their respective Houses, upon the New Code, or such portions of it as may be ready for presentation by the Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1856 to prepare it.

The reasons for such a course will appear in the fact that the Commissioners selected to revise, codify and amend the laws now in force, partly on account of the ill health of one of the members, now deceased, and partly from the laborious nature of the task imposed upon persons whose time was already occupied by the duties of office, have been unable to perfect their work within the time, which before the undertaking was commenced, was deemed sufficient. The Joint Committee could receive and proceed to review such portions of the Revision as are already prepared, and receive more as the Commissioners progressed. By means of a little inquiry, the time when their report upon the whole would probably be forthcoming might be ascertained, when the two Houses could meet again to review the Report and proceed with the general business of the country.

The suggestion I have made demands further consideration from the fact that a new Treaty, negotiated between me and the Emperor of the French, has lately been returned from Paris, accompanied by the formal ratification of the Emperor. It now awaits a similar concurrence, on my part, to render it effective. In accordance with a provision of our Constitution, this Treaty is now under consideration by me, in my Privy Council of State. The provisional Act, therefore, which a former Legislature passed, will become operative or otherwise, according to the result of those deliberations I refer to, and until that result becomes known the Minister of Finance cannot make to you a satisfactory shewing of the probable receipts of the Government for this and the next fiscal year; and without such data to go by you will hardly be able to dispose of the strictly financial business of the country.

So, too, in regard to the Civil Acts, the passage of which draws so largely upon the time of your two Houses. It would be nothing less than a waste of labor to alter, by separate enactments, those laws which the Revised Code will amend, or to sanction new provisions, in that Compendium already provided for, and which temporary enactments would, therefore, become valueless almost as soon as they should have been promulgated.

Believing, gentlemen, that you will coincide with me in seeing the necessity for a speedy adjournment, after having made the provisions I have pointed out, I forbear to call your attention to the general business and details to which I should otherwise direct your notice.

The King's speech delivered yesterday is a very business-like document, without any extra flourishes to set it off. It is to be hoped that the two Houses will also use their common sense and follow the path which has been pointed out to them. Of course a great many words could be employed upon the other side of the question, yet His Majesty's two or three reasons for an adjournment would remain as good as ever, even after being battered with a week's rhetoric. Almost as soon as, and perhaps before these remarks appear, we shall know—from the replies to the speech—what is the prevailing element in the Legislature of '58. For our part we do not apprehend any difference of

opinion between the King and the Houses. The reason why the Revised Code is not ready, like any other piece of work, by the time promised, is fully accounted for; but, setting all that aside, there stands out this one prominent fact, that it is not ready. As for any tinkering of old laws to make them conform with what the New Code will contain, it would not pay at all. The only thing to be done is to appoint the Joint Committee without delay, and let them get to work, for the sooner they take the job in hand the sooner they will have done with it, always promising that they are men of the right stamp.

From what is said in the speech about the new treaty with France we should hardly infer the existence of that collision between the treaty-making Power and the Legislature, concerning which we this week observed some very pertinent remarks. Neither would it appear that that storm-tossed Convention, after all the dangers it has run, is still destined to undergo that hardest trial of all, a Parliamentary debate. There would seem to have been some misapprehension upon this subject, and, as journalists, we intend to take fresh warning from this most recent instance of trusting to information which is emphatically not to be relied on.

As the Legislature has virtually commenced its labors, and the Ministerial Reports have been, or are supposed to have been presented to that body, we will commence to give a synopsis of their contents for the information of the general public. We begin then with the "Biennial Report of the Minister of Finance," dated April, 1858.

We are informed that the receipts for the two years ending March 31st, 1858, and the expenditures for the same period, were as follows:

The liabilities of the Treasury were—
Exchequer Bills at an average interest of 16 1/2 per cent., \$28,750
Bills payable at an interest of 12 per cent., 22,000
Sundries, 9,929 15

The Assets were: Sundries, \$60,979 15
\$7,391 46

Excess of Liabilities over Assets, \$53,377 69
Of this excess, however, \$22,000 represents the liability which the Government incurred toward the Queen Dowager for the Waikahala water-lots, and upon which we believe it has the option of paying only the interest annually, or taking up the entire sum, as it may prove convenient to do.

Of the \$28,750, the Minister says:

"Of the entire \$28,750, \$10,150 have been issued to the President of the Board of Education, in conformity with a resolution of that Board, passed June 4th, 1856, authorizing him thus to invest the moneys belonging to the School Fund as fast as they came into his hands. As the amount represented by these bills is understood to be a permanent loan to the Government, we would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Minister of Finance to give the President of the Board of Education a credit on the books of the treasury as fast as they mature, with interest after maturity at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum."

From the Report we collate the following table of imports and exports for the last five years, viz:

Imports.	Exports.
1853, \$1,381,951 18	1853, For Goods, \$121,397 66
1854, 1,390,746 24	" Domestic, 281,559 17
1855, 1,306,355 89	1854, Foreign, 311,092 37
1856, 1,152,412 99	" Domestic, 274,009 70
1857, 1,139,165 41	1855, Foreign, 297,859 82
	" Domestic, 274,792 07
	1856, Foreign, 304,545 88
	" Domestic, 278,993 34
	1857, Foreign, 229,232 19
	" Domestic, 422,3 3 91

Upon which the Minister remarks:
"From the above statements of imports and exports, you will perceive that the state of our foreign trade has materially improved during the last two years, for while our imports in 1856 and 1857 were \$420,568 73 less than those of 1854 and 1855, our exports of domestic goods during the two former years were \$253,470 83 more than those of 1854 and 1855. To a very gratifying fact; for it proves conclusively that during the last two years the productive powers of the kingdom have been increasing rapidly, while, during the same period, our dependence upon foreign countries, as shown by the imports, has been diminished to a large extent."

As a source of national wealth the Report touches upon the Young Hercules among Hawaiian enterprises in these words:

"Another interest which has lately sprung up amongst us, and which promises to become of the highest importance to the kingdom, deserves also your attentive consideration. I allude to Hawaiian whaling. Our Hawaiian whaling fleet now numbers fifteen vessels. Our proximity to the whaling grounds, and our facilities, present and prospective, for the fitting out of whaling ships, are likely to attract to us foreigners possessed of the capital, skill and resources necessary for the successful prosecution of this profitable branch of business. I need not remind you that any increase of our capital from foreign sources is, in a national point of view, as valuable to us as it is to them. It is necessary, for if invested in this business, it must necessarily lead to an increased demand for all those of our products which are employed in it, thereby furnishing for our people that best of all markets—a home market. It will be for you to enquire into the propriety and expediency of encouraging this business amongst us by giving Hawaiian sailors in vessels under the Hawaiian flag, some privileges and exemptions not accorded to them when sailing under the flags of other nations."

In regard to the suggestion contained in the above last lines, we think that a good commencement could be made by repealing those previous enactments in virtue whereof Hawaiian sailors are made to pay, under some name or other, for the privilege of developing their national resources on board of their own national vessels.

The Report then refers to the Waikahala water-lots, which we will consider hereafter, in connection with the Report on Public Works. But upon the disposal of these lots we prefer to let the Minister speak himself, as it will settle a subject that has occasioned a great deal of political talk lately. He says:

"In the present state of this improvement, twenty lots are so far completed as to be nearly all ready for market. The manner of disposing of them became, some time ago, a question of great interest in His Majesty's Cabinet, and after mature reflection, it was decided that issues of them should be sold for a limited term of years, the Government imposing upon the purchasers certain conditions as to the quality of buildings (if any) to be erected on them, with the stipulation that at the expiration of the leases the buildings or other improvements on them should revert to the Government. In coming to this decision, His Majesty's Cabinet were influenced mainly by considerations of revenue. It was deemed better for the interests of Government to dispose of them in such a manner as to secure a certain definite annual revenue, than to relinquish all hope of future income from them which would have been the necessary consequence of selling them in fee simple. The plan of disposing of them has, however, been so far modified as to permit the sale of them in fee simple to persons who may prefer such a title."

The Report concludes with the following Budget of Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the two years ending March 31st, 1860:

"The cash on hand, April 1, 1858, was \$349 24	\$349 24
The estimated receipts for the two years ending March 31, 1860, (as per table D) are	592,671 00
Total resources,	\$593,020 24
The estimated expenditures for the same period (as per table E) amount to	\$736,087 88
To which add balances of Appropriations of 1856, due and unpaid March 31st, 1858, (as per table C)	2,579 04
	788,666 92

Leaving the sum of \$145,646 68 excess of estimated expenditures over estimated receipts. "It must be borne in mind, however, that these estimates are based upon the tariff and rates and taxation now existing. Under the provisions of the New Code, (if passed) our revenue from taxes and other sources, will be somewhat increased. The ratification of the new French Treaty, too, will enable us to bring into force the new Tariff Bill, passed in the session of 1855. To which our revenue from duties will be still further augmented. But as there is some uncertainty as to the period when these sources of increased revenue will become operative, and as the amount of increase which they will effect when in force, cannot now be accurately estimated, it is not deemed advisable, at this time, to add to the new estimates the large excess of our expenditures over our receipts."

That our readers may form an idea of the retrenchments made in the Budget, we present a comparative synopsis of the actual appropriation for 1856—58, and the Ministerial estimates for 1858—60; as follows:

Civil List.
1856, \$69,100 00 Reduced \$14,850, by striking 1858, 54,250 00 out the appropriation for the Queen Dowager, H. R. H. Princess Victoria, and expenses Palace Buildings.

Department Interior.
1856, \$126,650 00 Reduced \$25,918, by striking 1858, 100,732 00 out the appropriation for the duties being performed by H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, and by reducing the appropriation for the Police establishments on the different Islands by \$14,400, and striking out sundry small items amounting to \$3,518.

Government Press.
1856, \$25,000 00 Reduced \$6,000; by \$4,000 1858, 19,000 00 out of Printers' wages, and \$2,000 for power Press, in 1856.

Department Foreign Relations.
1856, \$18,355 00 Reduced \$1,355, by striking 1858, 17,000 00 out balance due J. J. Jarves, and Expenses Foreign Missions.

Department Finance.
1856, \$49,664 06 Reduced \$3,714, bringing 1858, 45,950 00 down the appropriation for Enumerators, from \$9,000 to 7,000, and sundry small items.

Department Public Instruction.
1856, \$104,725 05 Reduced \$11,875, by striking 1858, 92,850 00 making the schools tax \$60,000 instead of \$63,000, and by cutting down the appropriation for English schools from \$16,000 to \$8,000.

Department of War.
1856, \$60,000 Reduced \$10,000.
1858, 50,000

Department of Law.
1856, \$105,714 73 Reduced \$15,464, by striking 1858, 90,250 00 dry items, among which we notice the stoppage of the District Justices at Lahaina and Waikiki \$2,200, and curtailing the expenses of the Supreme Court some \$2,800.

Bureau Public Improvements.
1856, \$259,386 90 Reduced \$60,536, specially 1858, 198,850 00 in the large items of Dredging Harbor, \$26,000, and striking out Purchase of Steam-boat, \$20,000; the Lahaina Water-works, \$5,000; Oahu Prison, \$20,000; Wharves, etc., Waikahala, \$7,000; Repairs Reservoirs, etc., \$8,000; but increased by estimated expenditure of New Water Pipes and Laying, do., Honolulu, \$50,000.

Miscellaneous Expenditures.
1856, \$40,737 81 Increased \$24,868, chiefly by 1858, 65,605 88 the appropriation for Exchequer Bills, \$28,750 and Interest on do., \$5,773 50.

Among the retrenchments which we regret to see proposed and which, by referring to the Prince's Report as Minister of the Interior, we feel assured he was reluctantly obliged to acquiesce in, are the curtailment of the appropriation for English schools and the suppression of the appropriation for Hospital, Honolulu. We quote, therefore, from the above Report, as bearing upon this subject, the following really fine passages of fervid sentiment and deep and thorough appreciation of that assistance to body and mind, without which even the newborn Prince, in whom so many hopes are centered, will, at the end of his reign—if his life be spared—have but a corporal's guard to represent what was "once upon a time" the Hawaiian race. The Minister says:

"The elevation of the Hawaiian people to the level of other people in civilized lands is a problem which the pious, the good and true of foreign lands have for forty years endeavored to solve, and with what success—let those answer whose spears drank the blood of their foes on the Pail of Nuanua; whose relatives or children died on the altar of Kailua and Kailapahia; let those answer who owned nothing in life, not even hope of a future; who were slaves in the deepest sense of the word; and who, in their own persons or their children, now occupy your benches as free men and legislators of a free people."

"But though the change has been great and marvelous; though the steps in the ladder of civilization have been taken, and the progress which has characterized the upward career of other nations, yet let us not flatter ourselves that the problem is solved and the goal achieved. Foreign aid and foreign countenance, though invaluable as pioneers and auxiliaries, cannot do that for us which, if it is done at all, must be done by ourselves. On us then depends the final solution of this great problem, with all its responsibilities and all its risks."

"While we then honor and respect those who spent the strength of their lives and the powers of their intellects to accumulate for, and instruct us in the use of the materials, implements and facilities for accomplishing the task before us, let our first duty be to supply the omissions and repair the deficiencies inseparable, perhaps, from the very rapidity of our education as a nation. Of these there are two that imperatively claim our attention."

"The first is a stricter regard to the preservation of life by affording facilities for the prevention and cure of diseases. On this subject any explanation on my part would be a work of supererogation, and should you require particular information, I have no doubt that the medical faculty of Honolulu will cheerfully give you all the light that you require. This much I would like the liberty to suggest, that, in whatever manner you may choose to provide for this crying want, you will avoid the evil of half measures, or an inadequate appropriation for the purpose."

"The second is such a change in the common school system as will result in a high, unintermittent standard to the spread of the English language. In our progress, as a nation, we have been placed under a pressure of circumstances to which no other nation ever was subjected before. To them civilization came with slow and almost imperceptible instillations, and their language had ample time to adapt itself to the new ideas which sometimes took a century or more before they became derived and assimilated. To us, however, that time is denied. To us civilization comes ready dressed, and we

must take her on her own terms, or not at all, if we wish to attain to a true comprehension of her spirit, rather than a mere acquiescence in her forms. "It also becomes a matter of national self-preservation that our people, the Hawaiian born, should, as soon as possible, be able to stand up on equal terms with the foreign born in the school, the college, the forum and the mart. While the language of the foreigner enables him to drink full draughts from the fountains of knowledge and wisdom, our own language is, as yet, entirely inadequate to shake our thirst; and hence, in the daily practical course of life, we are continually laboring under a disadvantage that bars us from developing the intellectual resources which God has given us in common with others; a disadvantage as humiliating to ourselves as it is unfavorable to a fair solution of the great question before us. To educate ourselves, the language must first be educated, and for that, as I said above, we have no time."

"The acquisition of a language, then, which will remove this bar, which will enable our people to stand on equal terms with others, is a subject of the highest importance. To obtain this—to facilitate and speed its acquisition, I would suggest that the Government schools be kept in the English language, and that the change from the present system be adopted gradually, but as speedily as the means at the command of the Board of Education will permit. If the principle be established, the means will not long fail to be forthcoming. The people will then be so much richer by the possession of another language capable to place them fully in rapport with the world, which their new condition and growing civilization require."

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

Session of 1858.

House of Nobles.

JUNE 10.—PRELIMINARY MEETING.—The members of the House met for the purpose of organizing, which was done by electing Hon. J. I. Dowsett, Esq., Governor Kamehameha, as President; Mr. C. G. Hopwood, Esq., Secretary; the Rev. Mr. R. Armstrong, as Chaplain, Interpreter and Translator; W. Kahana, as Sergeant at Arms; and W. K. as Messenger.

JUNE 11, FIRST DAY.—Met at 1 P. M., and after the usual business on motion, a Committee was appointed to prepare a reply to His Majesty's speech, consisting of Messrs. Nuanuka, Wyllie, Pihoi, and Governor Nahaolelua, after which the House adjourned till Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

JUNE 11, FIRST DAY.—Twenty-three members met at 10 A. M., when the House was called to order by the Clerk: proceeded to elect a Speaker, when Judge G. M. Robertson was elected by 14 yeas against Dr. G. P. Judd, with 9 votes. The Speaker was then seated at his seat; the other members took their oaths of office, and the business of the House proceeded by electing the following officers:

Clerk, G. H. Gillick.
Chaplain, Rev. A. Bishop.
Sergeant at Arms, W. C. Parks.
Engrossing Clerk, Warren Chamberlain.
Mr. Austin, of Lahaina, moved to adopt the rules of the House in 1856. Dr. Judd, of Koolauka, opposed the motion on the ground that members knew nothing about those rules. After some discussion, motion carried 13 to 11.

A motion by Mr. Kalama, of Ewa, that the seats be numbered and afterwards allotted for, was opposed by Dr. Judd, who spoke at some length upon the inconvenience that such an arrangement would occasion. So far as he knew, it was not the practice in the United States, England or France; moved to lay on the table. After some further discussion in which it was shown that the practice prescribed by the rules of the House was copied from several of the States of America and from the United States Congress, the motion was carried.

The Speaker read a communication from His Majesty's Chamberlain, informing the House that His Majesty was prepared to meet them and the House of Nobles at the Palace at 12 M., for the purpose of opening the Session.

The House then adjourned for half an hour previous to proceeding to the Palace.

At 12 M., the members met and proceeded to the Palace, where they were met by the Nobles in the large reception-room—several strangers, both gentlemen and ladies, being present.

Shortly after, His Majesty entered and delivered the speech, which will be seen in another column.

The House of Representatives then returned to their Hall and proceeded to ballot for seats.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon and Dr. Judd the reporters of the public journals were admitted within the bar, and provided with desks.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, a Committee was appointed to reply to His Majesty's speech, consisting of Messrs. Austin, Judd, Robinson, Kama, and Sheldon.

After some unimportant business transactions, the House adjourned till Saturday at 11 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nawiliwili, Kauai.

The annual Court term, the Hon. John H. presiding, closed after a session of only two days, the number of cases on the docket having been unusually small. On the criminal calendar were the following cases:

The King vs. H. P. Hardy; assault with intent to commit a rape. A *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney, on account of insufficient testimony.

The King vs. Kahannani; embezzlement. Prisoner found guilty, and sentenced.

The King vs. Isala; robbery. Prisoner acquitted.

On appeal, the King vs. Kapulona; larceny 3d degree.

On appeal, the King vs. Nuanua; larceny 4th degree.

The King vs. Puko; stealing from the mail.

The single case on the Civil Calendar was settled out of Court, and withdrawn.

Meeting of Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1.

At a special meeting of Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1, held at their rooms, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the members of Honolulu Engine Company No. 1, have, with deep regret, learned of the death of our fellow member, JOHN PATTERSON, Esq.; and
Whereas, in his death we have lost a valuable active member, therefore,
Resolved, That this company do attend his remains to the grave in full sympathy, and that the Fire Department, Mechanic Engine No. 2, and the Protection Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, be respectfully invited to unite with us in paying this last and tributory tribute to his memory.
Resolved, That we do publicly and sincerely sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement, and that the Acting Secretary be ordered to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.
Resolved, That the Acting Secretary be further ordered to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Fire Department, Mechanic Engine No. 2, to the Protection Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and to both the journals published in this city.
Honolulu, May 31, 1858.
H. A. P. CARTER, Acting Sec.

THE PAST WEEK.

During the early part of the past week not the shadow of an accident or incident occurred to ruffle the glassy surface of society, and we contemplated getting up a graphic exhibition of things in our own quaint and original manner, by representing a double-headed vacuum looking toward the past and the future, in this way, viz:

"Meet me by moonlight alone."

"We are the salt of the earth."

when, fortunately, we were relieved of our anxiety and the misconception, small talk and smaller emities which would have followed, had we given utterance to, or enlarged upon, the above ideas.

Balls.
(Noun, plural number, common gender, obsolete in Honolulu.)
The dress-ball, or *ball costume*, lately given in Washington by Senator Gwyn, of California, seems to have been as successful, as it was a splendid affair. All the

journals are full of the particulars, and concur in praising it as the ball of the season. How could such a thing be managed in Honolulu? We believe that, with the exception of the English and French men-of-war, who kindly came to the relief of our monotony, it is over a year since a ball of any kind was given in Honolulu. No wonder that we grew capricious, fretful and thin-skinned, one with another, for want of those ordinances of humanity which bid a man laugh when he is tickled, shout whenever he is moved, and dance—well, whenever and wherever his toe and the tune are in concert. There is a faint, inchoate rumor that the 4th July will be celebrated with a ball in the new buildings, corner of Queen and Kamehameha streets—perhaps. If the present stagnation continues, we fear that our young men will seek the waters of pleasure at strange wells, and our tea-table habitués consume their own hearts for the want of such nourishment as only a ball can furnish. It is further rumored that their Majesties intend to receive visitors and give a ball at a not distant day; but there is nothing positively known on either point.

There was the rumor—soon changed, however, into a hard reality, when the money was counted out—that J. I. Dowsett, Esq., of Honolulu, had purchased one-half of the estates and property, real and personal (household furniture excepted) of the heirs of the late Capt. Sumner, of this place, for about \$17,000; Mr. Dowsett, henceforth, to become the acting partner and manager of said estates and properties. This is the largest transaction in real estate that has taken place for many years; and, under the energetic auspices of Mr. Dowsett, this immense property cannot fail to develop resources that only wanted the necessary capital to quicken them into life.

The Foreign Children.

The idea having been started, it spread like fire hot and dry weather, that the children of "foreign" parentage should pay their respects to the young Prince of Hawaii, a poster to that effect was stuck up around the streets calling upon them to assemble on the premises of Mr. H. M. Whitney, on Wednesday last, and march in procession to the Palace, and there present the Royal new comer with a splendid new carriage. On the day appointed, the indisposition of the Prince prevented the affair from coming off, and it was postponed until this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. In other respects we understand that the programme is unaltered.

The Gymnasium Again.

Since we noticed the Honolulu Gymnasium, last week, we are rejoiced to learn that ten more students have joined it. When we speak on this subject, we do so with mature and long tried experience to support us. Motion is the law of life, physically, metaphysically and mentally. When this principle is acknowledged, war features, skeleton frames, distorted spines and contracted chests will diminish amazingly. Now that the Legislature is in session, we propose that many of the Members can not spend a pleasanter or more profitable evening, than by dropping in at the Gymnasium. We desire to see the pole and the bars become household-words and attaches to every school. Will the people's Representatives open their eyes and assist us in giving their constituents a physical education, or shall we thread the path alone?

Sheep.

We notice with pleasure that a lot of about forty of the sheep imported by the Dutch barque *Koning Willem II*, from Sydney has been sold to some of our graziers to improve their stock. The sheep, though small, in the body, are said to be of superior quality of wool, and will no doubt soon make grateful returns to the purchasers for having shortened to them the dangers of the middle passage.

Fire Department.

On Monday evening last the annual election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers was held at the rooms of the Hook & Ladder Company, when A. J. Cartwright, Esq., was re-elected Chief Engineer, and Mr. B. F. Snow and G. Clark were elected as 1st and 2d Assistant Engineers.

On Friday last a native boy was killed by being entangled in the lasso of a frightened horse. Poor little fellow! they put his bones on the side of the taro-patch, or in a cave in the mountain; and the wail comes down on the fragrance-laden air of the Valley, with its mingled notes of subdued grief and ungovernable woe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

"Last week came one of the country towns, 'To preach our poor little army down.'"
—Maud.

The writer of the rambles in Honolulu, who, through your kind courtesy and the approving smiles of ninetenths of the community, has been encouraged to "hold the mirror up to nature"—for the better perception of certain anomalies, oddities and crudities which are believed to be accidents rather than essentials of our peculiar condition of society—has been credibly informed that there are still people remaining in this country with skin so thin and nerves so weak, with vanity so intense or sensibility so acute, that any allusion in general terms is at once construed into a personal attack, and resented as such; and that, as a result, his writing has created a disgust with him and coldness toward you. Therefore, unselfish as ever, unwilling able to wound the feelings of the feeble, and wage a thankless war, "With the evil tongue and the evil ear," he concluded to discontinue his rambles for the present, and prevailed upon the Misses X., the Judge and the Colonel, to ship themselves to a cooler country, until the Donatons shall have recovered from the "prickly heat."

The writer understands that his effusions have been looked upon as unalloyed satires; he forbears retaliation, but he cannot repress the conviction that his silence will be the keenest satire of them all.

"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand, Like some of the simple great ones gone For ever and ever, One still, strong man, in a blatant land, Whatever they call him, what else I, Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat—One Who can rule and dare not lie."

"Why don't you limit yourself? said a physician to an intemperate person; 'set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther.' 'So I do,' said the toper; 'but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it.'"

Two ladies presented themselves at a masquerade ball. The doorkeeper asked what "characters" they personated. "None," said they. "Two ladies without any character!" bawled the usher, as he handed them in.

"Evil to him who evil thinks." It is not the pure who are the first to suspect impurity. We ask no stronger indication of depravity than the habitual imputation of bad motives to others.

A panster at the point of death, being advised to eat a piece of pullet, declined, saying, he feared it might "lay on his stomach."

"Fellow sinners," said a preacher, "if you were told that, by going to the top of those steeple yonder—'pointing to a rickety pair at end of the church'—you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly any of you would try; but let any man proclaim there were a hundred dollars up there for you and I'll guarantee them would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

"In short, ladies and gentlemen," said an over-powered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—the wish I had a window in my bosom that you might see the emotion of my heart." Vulgar boy from the gallery. "Won't a pane in